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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts on with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Let Them All Come In Together.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER is for expansion for "holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war," and he takes the ground as a Democrat, for "every patriotic American, and every Demcorat in particular, should favor expansion.

The suggestion that we should "abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or what would be more disgraceful, sell them to the highest bidder," he denounces as "an insult to the American people." "When the question is brought to an issue," continues Mr. CROKER, "they will arise as one man and demand expansion."

Mr. CROKER, thus, is in hearty agreement with the vast majority of his countrymen on that matter, and he announces that he is also with the majority of them on another matter of pivotal importance. He is for shoving aside the 16 to 1 issue as "a decidedly dead issue." That is, the leader of Tammany Hall proclaims that he is for expansion and for prosperity.

Why then, should he not go in for a new "era of good feeling" by advising all Democrats of his way of thinking to get together and join all other patriotic and progressive Americans in supporting a common ticket representative of their common ideas and aspirations, without regard to past political differences?

What is the use of keeping up partisar division when really all hands are agreed?

Our Minister in China.

The short despatch from Pekin telling how the American Minister, Mr. Conger, in accordance with instructions from Washington, had protested against certain concessions to France in the neighborhood of Shanghai, brings into new prominence the entire Oriental question as it concerns us.

The partition of Africa among the European Governments has proceeded without a word of remonstrance on our part. We had no relations with any country there which the spread of European power promised to affect. But the partition of China, as it is contemplated by Europe, would affect us greatly, and any American Government which should look on the process with the indifference shown toward Africa would be unpardonably neglectful of American interests.

Those interests demand for their easier and surer defence an American road to the Asiatic coast, passing through the Sandwich Islands and the Ladrones and ending in the Philippines, as the simplest and planest of necessities.

The McCleary Currency Bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, through its Chairman, Mr. McCleary of Minnesota. formally requested leave of the House on Saturday to withdraw the currency bill which bears Mr. McCleary's name and which he reported to the House from his committee last spring. The request has not yet been granted, but there is no doubt that it will be granted, in the regular course of proceeding in such cases.

The ostensible ground for thus abandoning a measure which was the result of a prolonged and careful consideration in comthe so-called currency reformers there are in the country, is that the Senate, as at present constituted, is hostile to it, and that, therefore, it would be useless for the Senate is changed, asit will be, next March. A better and more conclusive reason is, that a canvass of the House has shown, in that body also, a majority hostile or, at

would certainly fail of passing there. The radical vice of the bill is that it proposes to take from the Government its sovereign function of creating money, and turn it over to the thousands of banks, big and little. State and national, scattered of the banks and to a corresponding loss by the people. Some of the advocates of the bill have attempted to hide this feature of it, and to claim for it the disinterested purpose of relieving the Government from the burden of maintaining gold payments and throwing it upon the banks. Considering that the Government has not, for these twenty years, failed in paying gold on demand for all its obligations, whereas the strongest banks in the country have, four times within the same period, suspended payments even in Government notes, it is absurd to say that the banks are better able to protect the nation's currency than the Government is. The five college professors who delivered their views on the subject, the other day, were more candid. They acknowledged that the issuing of currency would be a source of profit to the banks, and that only from its being set the example of self-abnegation by promprofitable would it be elastic. Secretary Gage has also been candid enough to confess, in his recent report, that the chief reason for turning over the issue of currency to the banks is, in his view, the protection of stock speculators from the stringency caused by the movements of the currency, at harvest time, from the money centres to the interior. Where the benefit to the people would come in from the pas- there would be some chance of perpetuatsage of the McCleary bill, or any bill like | ing the arrangement through a joint agreeit, has never been shown.

Of currency resting entirely, or mainly, ty for a designated number of years. upon the national credit, the nation has now \$1,150,000,000; namely, \$346,000,-000 old legal tenders, \$96,000,000 Treasury national bank notes, which, though primarily obligations of the banks issuing them, are guaranteed by the Government and pass from hand to hand solely upon tive, the peace proposals would fall through, faith in that guarantee. Nobody ever looks at a national bank note to see what bank issued it. It is enough that it is a note of a national bank, no matter where or which, to make it acceptable. Hence, it is, virtually, a Government note, and is treated as such universally. If now

be called in, as it logically should be, if the Government is not to issue any money but gold coin, the banks would have to substitute their notes for it, and their profit on these notes at only 4 per cent., on the average, would be \$46,000,000 annually. For this prize they can well afford to make an effort, and do their utmost to delude the people into giving it to them. Fortunately, the machinations of the

banks and their allies are not likely to succeed. The present Congress is hostile to them and so will the next one be. The mass of the people demand the best currepry that it is possible to give them, and that currency is gold and Government notes redeemable in gold on demand. Such currency we have now in sabstance, though in a mixed and complicated form, and very little is needed to perfect it. The only dangers to which it is exposed are the coming into power of a silverite Administration and of an Administration like President CLEVELAND'S, which would make an overissue of Government notes to supply deficiencies in the revenue. From the former we can be delivered by defeating the Democratic party at every national election, and from the latter by the adoption of the provision, originally proposed by THE SUN and now urged by President Mc-KINLEY, that no Government notes, once redeemed, shall be reissued for any purpose, except against a deposit of an equal amount of gold. By these means our paper currency will be made as good as it need be and tinkering with it will be superfluous.

Democratic Cigars.

As might be expected, the managers of the silver campaign are fertile in ingenious neans for raising the wind. The plan of collecting one dollar a month from generous Democratic brethren and sending it to the Hon. COIN HARVEY of Chicago has not been given up, and Mr. BRYAN still drops in his monthly mite cheerfully. It is said, however, that collections have been rather slow. Possibly SANTA CLAUS has intercepted supplies that should have gone to COIN HARVEY. At any rate, a new project is said to be dazzling the eyes of the Hon. JIM JONES'S Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. JOSEPH LECHLEITER, a maker of cigars in Minonk, Ill., is the father of the new scheme, which he laid before the committee in solemn session last week. Naturally the members of the committee are averse to communicating the details to the world of money changers, but the plan is said by the Chicago Tribune to "Involve the selling of cigars in some way-it is thought by means of a brand to be approved by the committee-a certain part of the proceeds to go to the committee treasury." Thus smoking may be made a political duty for faithful Democrats, and every puffing Bryanite may find strength to struggle with even the most refractory and abomina ble tobacco for the sake of fattening Corn HARVEY'S strong boxes and boosting down trodden silver.

While the design for the label has not been selected officially, there can be little doubt that it will bear a picture of Col BRYAN and the mystic legend, 16 to 1. Let plutocrats nurse their insolent perfectos The "producing classes" will be asked to smoke only the Democratic elgar, the Bryan imperfecto. Under the gold standard they are used to hardships.

We shudder to think what the human nose has yet to endure if the Chicago platform is to be smoked all over the country every day.

The Czar's Peace Propaganda.

Notwithstanding the cool and somewhat skeptical tone of the comments in the Continental press on the project of partial disarmament conceived by the Czar, it is certain that the subject will be considered in a conference which will be held at an early date in which all the great European powers will be represented. In view, too, of the manifest sincerity and earnestness of NICHOLAS II. It is not inconceivable that Russia may be able to formulate proposals that certain other countries can accept, especially if she offers herself to furnish an mittee, and which had the approval of all example of partial disarmament by an imstanding army. Several grave difficulties. however, must be surmounted, and it is these, no doubt, upon which the attention House to pass it until the complexion of the of the St. Petersburg. Government is now fixed, to the end that some practical method of coping with them may be suggested. One of these difficulties is presented by

the question whether the existing status least, indifferent to the bill, and that it | quo is to remain undisturbed during the period for which the Continental powers might, on some grounds, be disposed to agree to a partial disarmament. It is evident that on no other basis could an agreement be reached but it would be far from easy to arrive at a definition of the status throughout the country, to the great profit | quo to which all European peoples would submit. The French nation, for instance, would be extremely reluctant to bind itself not to make any attempt to recover Alsace Lorraine or to dislodge England from Egypt during a long term of years, Neither is it likely that Germany wishes to guarantee the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary against the disintegration with which the dual monarchy will be threatened after the death of Francis Joseph. Provided these obstacles could be overcome, it would prove almost impossible to guarantee the status quo in China, even if this could be defined, for the respective interests of the commercial powers might be, at any hour, variously affected by a palace revolution at Pekin or by a successful insurrection in the provinces. The utmost, seemingly, that could be done for the assurance of tranquillity in this quarter would be for Russia to ising to content herself with the acquisitions already made by her at the cost of the Middle Kingdom, and then to assent to a demarcation of the several spheres of influence of the great powers interested in the Far East. If such a demarcation could be made, and freedom of access to all parts of China for the subjects or citizens of all the powers concerned could be guaranteed, ment to uphold the present Manchu dynas-

In the improbable event that a solution night be found for the preliminary probems relating to the status quo, there would notes of 1890, \$470,000,000 silver dollars still remain the question whether the proand silver certificates, and \$238,000,000 in posed reduction of expenditures should be applicable to navies as well as armies. If an attempt should be made at the conference to answer this question in the affirmafor not only Great Britain but also Germany and France deem the prosecution of their present naval programme a matter of vital importance. Those, therefore, who favor the conference and hope to see some ultimate results from its deliberations may do well to confine the scope of the projected all this \$1,150,000,000 of currency should partial disarmament to standing armies penditure, in some degree at least, would be the natural effect of such an agreement maintain the international status quo.

It is by no means with an interest purely academic that the United States will watch the efforts made to carry out the Czar's exemplary design. It is true that a proposa for disarmament could not, with any propriety, be addressed to us, for the reason that our army and navy are at present in adequate to the responsibilities imposed on us by our treaty with Spain. The development, however, of American industry and commerce would be immensely furthered by the knowledge that the peace of the world was to remain undisturbed for a long time to come.

Overworked Sympathy,

From Minnesota comes an example of the sympathetic excesses of the persons who meddle ignorantly with military discipline and pity the volunteers for mostly imaginary hardships. The Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary Association "was formed," says the St. Paul Dispatch, "for the purpose of sending and receiving messages to and from the volunteers in the Philippines." An excellent purpose, which did not long content the association, for "its scope has been enarged until it has constituted itself the guardian of the men as of a collection of infants in a day nursery. The main business of the association's meetings now seems to be to quarrel over how the volunteers are to be treated, what they get to eat, their hours of rest and work, and the military

proceedings generally." Some volunteers returned to St. Paul and reported that the soldiers in the Philippines and to do police duty for twenty-four hours consecutively. Whereat there was great indignation until it was discovered that a part of the regiment did police duty for two hours, then rested two, and so on for the rest of the day, having the whole of the next day to rest in.

Such is the nervous condition of the asso clation that at a meeting last week the original theory was advanced that the soldiers should mutiny whenever they were dissatified. Apparently some kind souls in Minnesota believe that the volunteer system is or should be an absolutely volumtary system, a series of electives, with noncompulsory attendance and frequent recesses for pie.

Grotesque ignorance of military condidons and a disposition to consider the American volunteers both as the victims of a cruel Government and as children to be fed with sugar plums and encouraged to tell tales have been and are unfortunately common. The spectacle is not pleasant of a country, after a splendid achievement, trying to discredit itself and growing maudiin because war is not a high school plenic or a chowder party.

Our Army of To-Day.

The tribute which Adjt.-Gen. CORBIN pays, in the Forum, to the regular army is not exaggerated. El Caney, San Juan, Manila, and the campaign in Porto Rico have opened all eyes to the qualities of the American regular, and Gen. CORBIN shows to what the present high standard of the army is due.

First of all he ascribes it to the care taken in recruiting. During the eightles the laxity was so great that "for a time the desertions outnumbered the enlistments, and became a national disgrace. But when the need of reform became most urgent new methods were introduced, scrutiny became severer, and last year 98,277 applicants were rejected against 29,521 accepted. As to the quality of the army to-day no more striking fact is presented by Gen. CORBIN than that from the time the Fifth Corps, nearly all regulars, left Tampa, on June 14, until it went to Montauk on Aug. 24, Gen. Shapter was not called upon to order the trial of a single officer or private by general court-martial." That is a wonderful record for 20,000 men.

The law now requires that the soldier shall be an American citizen or shall have legally declared his intention to become one; and out of the recruits accepted last year, 24,940, or about five out of every six. were native born. He must be not only an American citizen, but a good citizen, bringing with him testimonials signed by two persons; and the requirements say that "if satisfactory evidence of good character. habits, and condition cannot be furnished by the recruit or be otherwise obtained, the presumption should be against him and he should be not accepted." He must especially be "free from intemperate habits," and the law requires that he shall be able to speak, read and write English. He must give the name of any person who has employed him within six months, so that this employer can be consulted. He must say whether he has ever been convicted of a felony or imprisoned. He must answer questions concerning his parents and his own physical condition. If a recruit is carelessly accepted in violation of the regulations, the expenses

may be deducted from the officer's pay. Such are some of the means adopted for securing sober, intelligent and sound men as soldiers. They may not be invariably specessful, but Gen. Corbin affirms that "the barriers to the enlistment of unsuitable men are much greater than in any other country." We are more exacting, for example, than England as to height, weight, chest measurement, and age, and there, too, certificates of good character are required only for the Household Cavalry and educational tests for the Engineer Corps. This high standard of our regular army must aid the movement pending in Congress to increase its numbers.

Gen. Corbin praises the militia for it response to the President's call, "but in the future the National Guard must be conducted on a different basis if it is to become adequate as a fighting force. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in only one or two States was It found ready; "a laxity of administration was only too apparent, equipments were missing," and there was great delay in mustering it in. He would have the regular army officers furnish more instruction at State camps, while at such camps "an organization relying upon a exterer to furnish food can never acquire the self-reliance which characterizes the regular soldier."

It has been found that one cause of the present fine condition of the army has been the bettering of the soldier's lot during recent years. He has good pay, although that of the non-commissioned officers should be increased; he has liberal furloughs on pay; his clothing allowance is so large that often at discharge he gets over \$100 in cash to represent the difference between it and the clothing he has drawn; he is well fed and has comfortable barracks herd of ordinarily quiet Democrats transformed and many things provided for his amusement; shoulder straps are not beyond his

alone, and leave the powers interested to reach, and he may retire on threemake such expenditures for naval purposes as they may see fit. The curtailment of exwould increase, so as to raise still higher the standard of the enlisted men; and then, as "we have never yet lowered our flag to an enemy," so we can go forward with even greater confidence to what the future may bave in store for us.

A Peculiarity of the Last Election.

This year, for the first time in many years, the Governors elected in twentytwo States have taken office, or are about to take office, without friction or controversy, appeal to courts or any conflict of authority whatever. In every State there has been prompt and general acquiescence in the declared results of the election, although in several, notably Nebraska, South Dakota, and Nevada, the pluralities for the successful candidates were very small.

In New York, in spite of the cumbrous and unsatisfactory system for counting the soldiers' and sailors' votes, the session of the State Board of Canvassers at Albany was brief, harmonious and almost perfunctory, and the State Legislature has convened without any prospect of contests. Nor were there any to disturb the canvassing of the vote of 520,000 in this city. It is the same in other States and cities, and in the Legislatures already convened for the choice of United States Senators. The indications also are that the Committees of Elections in the next House of Represents tives will have few contests to decide and few disputed questions to settle.

This result seems to demonstrate the efficiency of the existing balloting methods. They have been the means of preventing political contests which were fruitfu causes of bitter and even dangerous partisan controversy, legal tribunals have been relieved from the irksome and distasteful duty of deciding election results, and the prompt and efficient transaction of legislative business has been facilitated.

Other grounds of objection to candidates duly elected to office, however, are new put forward. Remonstrance is made against the admission to the next House of Representatives of the member from Utah on the plea that he is a polygamist. The admission to the Pennsylvania Legislature of a representative from Philadelphia is opposed on the ground that he incurred the censure of the Purity League. In West Virginia the military service of two legislative candidates, regularly elected, is urged against their eligibility.

Nowhere, however, is there any dispute as to the result of the election, the accuracy of the canvass, or the fairness of the count.

The Hon, ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, is hard at work on his book, " How I Beat the Treaty." he will describe his work at Washington last week. He will tell how he stayed at the Congressional Hotel "because he inferred from the name that he would meet more members of Congress there than anywhere else," and how he did netually find six Representatives there, three of them Tammany men and all much surprised by the irruption of the Boston missionary. He will relate with a just pride the proceedings of the Anti-Imperialist Conference which he called, and at which he, the Hon, SAM Gompers, "Mr. Pew, the messenger of a Senate committee, and one or two others," were present. He will glow over the meeting between himself and PETTIGREW, two giants of a giant movement. In after years it will be Mr. Winslow's chief joy to recall the days when he put up at the Congressional Hotel, "where Congress lives."

Col. BRYAN's voice quivers as he talks about "muffling the tones of the liberty bell." but perhaps the bell is not muffled. How can anybody hear it when every ear is full of the new concert given by Col. AGUINALDO and Col. BRYAN, Col. AGUINALDO tooting his famous gold whistle and Col. BRYAN blowing his still more famous silver horn?

The Hon. POTATO PINGREE'S advance agents swear that he will be elected President n 118)4, and even in 1900 if the monopolists try o crowd him. It is clear from his message to the Michigan Legislature that he imagines himself to be President now. A large part of that immortal document is taken up with the discussion of national affairs. Potato throws himself, piping ministration, annexation, vassal colonies and so on. Evidently he regards Mr. McKinley as an interloper and protender. Students of Pingreeism watch his development with delight. From Mayor of Detroit he has grown to be President of the United States, and he feels himself to be as firmly seated at Washington as he is in Lansing.

As for the people, they should take warn-ig. - springfield Republican.

The people have taken warning. When they ee Citizen Sambo Bowles, armed cap-a-pic, and wearing his own head for a feather, leading himself against the cohorts of usurpation and absolutism, or clanking terrifically in trolley cars and bullying imperators, the people sigh at the cylis of militarism and take warning from the case of Citizen Sambo Bowles.

Roston is still breathless with adoration as she gazes at the new car sheds. A prose poet of the Transcript dwells delightedly on the mosnies and the ice water, and closes his raptures with this whack at Egypt : The PHARAORS who carved their names on yas

and useless granite structures had to be content with less splendid memorials." The Pharaons made the mistake of their lives in not building charlet sneds. The list of the wonders of the world has now been

revised. For "Pyramids of Egypt" read "Bos-

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART has ceased to blaze with his serried columns in the Silver Knight Watchman, but he will continue to labor for "the emancipation of the people from the Money Power." The prospects emancipation are slightly dimmed by the doubt whether the people of Nevada want Mr.

STEWART or some other silver plutoerat to

beard the Money Power in the Senate.

Prof. E. STONE WIGGINS, the Ottaw. meteorologist, has torn off his prophet's mantle and will not look into the seeds of time any more for the purpose of telling a generation of unbelievers what kind of weather they are going to have. Prof. Wiggins has had the prophet's best gift, persistence. He who negs away at soothsaying must hit the mark some day, and be regarded reverently. Prof. With GINS has been crowded out of the business by DON CARLOS SCHURZ, who makes a specialty of the ruin of the republic.

The Hon. Cy Sulloway of New Hamp shire is conscious of growing all the time, and so he has decided that he would like to be ransferred from the House to the Senate. In the opinion of the Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER the grand Cyrus ought to be content with being pointed out by the guides as the Washington Monument and registered in the proceedings of the Authropometrie sociation as the Longest Man in the World.

I have seen a herd of mild-eyed, gentle kin transformed into inturisted beasts by the sight an scent of blood.—Col. Beras.

At Chicago in 1896 the future Colonel saw into energumens by the flaunting of a bit of red Buncombe which he threw at them.

DR. GARLING WRITES OF HIS BIG GUN. Overannealing of the Breech He Relieves

TODO.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of the fith, and other of the city's papers, articles appeared relating to the trials of the 8-inch Gatling gun. I trust a brief statement coming from me, as the inventor, in regard to the method of constructing the gun and the reason why the gun was ruptured at the fifteenth round may be of interest to your readers and the general public. Every possible care was taken to have the gun made of the best material, lucluding the alloys used, and it seemed after the gun was taken from the mold that a perfect easting had been produced. The gun was then roughly bored, after which it was placed in an annealing furnace prearatory to the mandrelling, at which process I desired the members of the Ordnance Board o be present.

A day was set by the board for such mandrelling to take place, which was the 25th of last March, and the board was to be present. The heating up of the gun was commenced a few days previous to the above date, and after the gun had become red-hot I received a telegram from a member of the board saying that wing to a press of business, the country being then on the eye of war with Spain, it was requested that the mandrelling process postponed from the 25th until the 20th of

The question then grose whether the gun should be allowed to cool off or be kept heated up in the furnace until the arrival of the board. conferred with Mr. Bartol, the general manager of the Otis Steel Company, and he thenght t would be better to keep the gun still heated in the furnace than to allow it to cool off and then have to reheat it. This delay was most unfortunate, for the gun having to remain so long (nearly eight days and nights) in the heated furnace became overannealed, which greatly injured the quality of the steel.

The annealing furnace was so constructed as to allow all parts of the gun to be heated exept about three feet of the muzzle end, which extended outside of the furnace, and this was done because the front end of the gun was not to be mandrelled. Some two days before the mandrelling was to take place I requested Mr. Bartol to have the front wall of the furnace hanged so as to take in the entire gun, that we might get the entire metal of the gun of an even temperature before the cooling process commenced, which latter was done by forcing a current of cold air through the bore of the

commenced, which latter was done by forcing a current of cold air through the bore of the gun.

I wish the reader to bear in mind that the metal in the muzzle of the gun was kept heated for about two days only, while as previously stated, the breech and main body of the gun was kept heated for nearly eight days and nights. All the metal that entered into the gun was made in one furnace and was of the same quality of steel.

The test of the strength of the steel in cast form before it was put in the annealing furnace, samples of which were taken from both the breech and the muzzle, showed equal strength, which averaged a tensile strength of little over 100,000 pounds to the square inch. It should be noted that the Government inspector, after the gun had been mandrelled, cooled and taken from the annealing furnace, ordered that two sample pieces should be taken from both the muzzle gave a tensile strength of about 04,000 pounds to the square inch, while the samples from the breech end, to my surprise, gave less than (0,000 pounds to the square inch, while the samples from the breech end, to my surprise, gave less than (0,000 pounds to the square inch, Such being the case. I firmly believe that this variation in the strength of the metal was caused by the over and prolonged heating of the breech. It is well known by expert steel men that, when steel is overannealed, it losses in a great degree its strength and elasticity, and science has not been able to restore strength to overannealed steel.

These tests were made by the Government Inspector, and his report of such test will

science has not been able to restore a superior to overannealed steel.

These tests were made by the Government Inspector, and his report of such test will everly my statement in the case. A copy of the test was also kept by the Otis Steel Company, and all I have said in relation to the breech and main body of the gun having to remain so long in the furnace is well known to Manager Bartol and all the officials of the Otis Steel Company. ompany.

Had it not been for the unfortunate delay, a

Had it not been for the unfortunate delay, as before stated, caused by the members of the board not being able to be present at the first appointed time, the overnanealing of the metal would have been avoided. In other words, in carrying out my plans and specifications in all the details it was my intention to subject the breech of the gun to the furnace heat a little over two daysonly.

If this had been done, as was the case with the muzzle end, there would have been no trouble of overannealing or overheating the metal.

If the metal in the gun had not been injured as above stated, the gun, in my judgment.

as above stated, the gun, in my judgment, would have been able to stand all the endur-ance tests that might have been expected of it, with full service charges, without any injury

with full service under the whatever it should be borne in mind that should the It should be over-annealed, it would be detrimental to it, and also that the first sample of any new invention is never perfect.

also that the first sample of any new invention is never perfect.

In my opinion it is only a question of time when the method of making high-power guns on the built-up plan, as is now in vogue in this country, will have to be abandoned, as has been done in England.

I carnestly hope that the papers that have heretofore published articles disparaging my system of making heavy ordnance will do me the kindness to publish this statement, which embodies my ideas of the facts in the case.

embodies my ideas of the facts in the case.

I was at Sandy Hook yesterday and law the gun and examined the fractured parts, and I am convineed from the nature and appearances of the broken pieces that the sole cause of the bursting of the gun was due to the overannealing of the steel as helper stread.

The Bible Translation Accurate.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "A little know. dge is a dangerous thing." Had your correspond ent "S. Q." been more familiar with idiomatic Greek he would scarcely have presumed to impugn the scholarship of the revisers of the New Testament whose translation of John, ii., 4 ("Woman, what have I to do with thee?") is absolutely correct. In Mark, v., 7, the same Greek words ("Ti emot kai soi ") are used by an unclean spirit, and it will readily be seen that such a rendering as "S. Q." suggests. What to me and to thee?" would in this case be peculiarly inappropriate. Such extreme literalness would make a familiar French idiom, "Il y a," mean

It there has," instead of "There is." Greek, however, was not the language commonly spoken by Jesus and His Disciples. They used the Syriac, or Aramaic, vermentar of Palestine, and the first of the synoptic G spels war originally written n that tongue. In Mrs. Lewis s translation of the four Gospels from the Syriac of the Similie Palimpaest, the manuscript of which was discovered by her a few years ago in St. Katharine's Convent, it is ex plained that fifteen verses of the second chapter of John ducluding the text in question; were among the missing sheets. Mark, v., 7. however, reads "What have I to do with thee?" thus confirming the accuracy of the revised translation of the Greek text. New York, Jan. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspond ent "S. Q." errs in translating John, it., 4, "Wha is that to me and thee?" There is no equivalent for "that" in the original. He first gives an exact literal version of the Greek, "What to me and ! thee?" and then presents another version containing an important word, which is not in the Greek text a all. The phrase used by the Lord is also used by the demoniac possessed by the "legion" of devils (Mark, . 7:, which the common version renders, as : John, "What have I to do with thee?"

In I. Kings, xvii., 18, the woman of Sarepta says to Elijah, "What have I to do with thee, O thou man of God F. If your correspondent will consult the Septuagint, he will find the exact terms used by our Lord and by the demonies.

The Centenary of Washington's Death. To the Editor of The Sex-Sec. The first in auguration of Washington as President was cele brated in New York April 20-30 and May 1, 1889, with great pomp and enthusiasm. On Dec. 14, 1809, will occur the centenary of the death of the great

chieft in, states man and father of his country.

The coming anniversary should be celebrated as a sacred holiday, and as the intervening time is only a little over eleven months, it is not too soon to begin the necessar, preparations for solemnizing it. 1 would suggest that there he Washington funerals i every church throughout the istid in reverence to his sacred dust at Mount Vernon. All the church bells should toll forth 100 times each on his death centenary, also thirteen times, indicating the num-ber of States in the Union at that time, and likewise the number of States in the Union in 1800. I would also recommend that every one of the original thir teen States erect an equestrian statue to the greatest of American patriots. JOHN A. BIDWELL

Two More of Them

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: G. Utz and P. Dam are registered voters in Fulton, Ili. FULTON, Ill., Jan. 6.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.

Eleven States in Which the Partisan Pro-portion of Ten to One Is Exceeded. WARRINGTON, Jan. 8.-Two Southern States. two only. South Carolina and Georgia-adhere to amnual sessions of State Legislatures, and in all the Southern States representatives in the two law-making branches were chosen at last year's elections. The fact is well known that in three Southern States, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, such restrictions have been imposed upon the exercise of the suffrage, and it has been limited by so many obstacles to Its exercise, that the rule of representative government has been practically anspendedthe rule of representative government as it is understood elsewhere. Below is given the membership, on joint ballot, of the several Legislatures in the eleven Southern States

D	emocratic.	Republican.	Populis
Alabama	0.1	- 5	. 8
Ar aness	130	3	1.00
Fiorida	100	11011	0.61
Georgia	2:3	1	- 9
Louisians	88	31	1
Mississippi			
North Carolina	104	28	3
South Carolina	150	1	1998
Tennessee	103	27	3765
Texas	148	22	- 3
Virginia	130	94	
Totals	1,470	105	71

As against a total Democratic membership of more than 1,400 legislators in eleven States there are a little more than 100 Republicans, and the Populists are Democrats on all essen tial questions of party action. The Republicans are wholly without legislative representation in Florida and Mississippi, and practically without representation in the Legislatures of Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas. They have representation, so small in amount as to be politically insignifieant, in Alabama and Virginia, and notable representation only in Louisiana, North Caroling and Tennessee the mountain regions of

lina and Tennessee, the mountain regions of which adhere as steadily and as steadfastly to the Republican party as they did during the civil war and immediately after.

The mountain Republicans of Tennessee rolled up the customary majorities, and in some counties more, at the elections of 1898. In Scott county, for instance, the Democratic vote for Benton McMillin was 175, and for his Republican opponent 1.177. In Sevier county, a typical mountain county of Tennessee, McMillin's vote was 203 and the Republican vote 1.948. In North Carolina the mountain Republicans made a like stand for the Republicans made a like stand for the Republican party, but without affecting adversely to the Democrats the result, for whatever expectation the Republican leaders in North Carolina may have had of recovering control of the State and retaining it against Democratic opposition ceased at the breaking out of the Wilmington race dispute. In the Flifty-sixth Congress the representation of these eleven States in the House will be:

Democrati	in the House v	'opuli
Alabama	100	
Arkansas	140	
Florida 2	**	
Georgia 11	2	
Louisiana 6		
Mississippi 7		
Louisiana. 6 Mississippi. 7 North Carolina . 6	2	
South Carolina 7	5	
Tennessee	9	
Texas 12	- 7	
Virginia 10		
	(H)	
Totals 84	- 25	

Of ninety Representatives from these States, eighty-four are Democrats. It is generally supposed that only by means of some radical constitutional amendment, such as has been adopted in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana (an amendment perilously near conflict with the United States Constitution), can the suffrage of a Southern State be radically diminished, but the instance of Florida shows such amendment to be unnecessary. The same result can be attained often in a less direct manner. In Florida the total vote cast at the recent election was only 32,000, or less than one-third of the qualified electorate, and this was the division between the two parties on members of Congress, of whom Florida has two in the House: Democratic Republican

The Florida Legislature is unanimously Democratic, and the 0,000 Republican voters are without representation at Washington, at the State capital, among the State capital, among the State indicers, all of whom are Democrats, or in the State indiclary; yet the importance of Florida has been largely increased by the happenings of last year. Its proximity to Cuba and Porto Rico is important.

The Homes Desired by Working Women TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial on "A Woman's Hotel" you asked the very pertinent question: "Do working women want to live in a hotel for women only?" have heard that question much discussed among working women, and the answer is an emphatic "No" in every case.

The fact is, they do not want to live in any hotel. There are thousands of self-supporting women in Greater New York who want the privilege of making homes for themselves They are constantly searching for rooms where they can have a quiet, refined retreat outside of the hours given to their daily work. They want apartments in respectable neighborhoods. with all the surroundings scrupulously neat and orderly; rooms where they can cook their own meals when desired; spread their own tables with the duinty touches that a refine woman loves; exercise a limited hospitality t their friends, than which there is not a mor exquisite pleasure for a woman; and, abov quisite pleasure for a woman; and, , where they can have that delicious elling which goes so far to reconciling them o a life of constant toil and compensating them

feeling which goes so far to reconcining them to a life of constant toil and compensating them for it.

For these purposes they need apartments of from two to five rooms, with steam heat, bath, hot water supply and gas ranges, at a rental of \$12 to \$25 per month. What do they find? Flats of four rooms, without steam heat, no bath, and other conveniences to be shared by all the tenants on the floor, sometimes by all the tenants of the house. One ingenious landlord had removed the partition between the washtubs and advertised "ail modern conveniences, including a hath." The applicant siyly asked if a ladder was kept on the premises for the tenants' use in reaching and leaving the bath. There are other suites of rooms, much "decorated" with resplendent brasses at the street door, which have mere closets for sleeping rooms, either opening into airshafts, or with no opening or window except the door into the hall.

Let it be remembered that many, very many, of these working women have been tenderly reared in homes of culture and refinement and still have the instead gentlewomen, notwithstanding their aitered circumstances. There are hundreds of single women and wildows, thrown on their own resources for a livelihood, with that inborn love of home which characterizes the true woman, who are longing, waiting, hoping, not for a working woman's home.

S. E. B.

WAR-" CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. A Striking Refutation of the Arguments of the Anti-Expansionists.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. An address was delivered not long since before he Western division of the Army of the Potomac by Col. Charles H. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Is., entitled "Imperialism in 1861 and 1808." Col. Clark is the leading lawyer of his State and a man of distinguished ability. Taking up the bogy of imperial sm. Col. Clark states the arguments against it with even more force than the majority of the antiexpansionists are able to do.

To illustrate his position that the use of force i ot necessarily dangerous to liberty, Mr. Clark recurs to the war of 1861. Just b fore it began there was a cry in favor of adhesion to our peaceful traditions. A Pres dent declared that the right of sece sion did not exist and neither did the right of coercion. Agreat New York Republican newspaper took strong ground against the use of force. In both parties to the North there was a shivering over gov ernment by military force.

It was said that a Government by force, a mer u gar, commonplate empire, was staring us in the face. There were great efforts to avert it. Both houses of Congress passed a propose I Constitutional amendment that no subsequent amendment should ever be passed giving Congress the powerto legislate against the domestic institutions of any State. War came, however, and a great many of the people of the North believed that our liberties were perman n ly subserted. Yet no such result followed. Though practically all the able botted male popu

lation of both sections were used to bearing arms and were in the army by hundreds o' thousand a stschment to peaceful methods was not destroyed No military organization since the close of the civil war has made any appeal to arms. Officers and men n and Taylor, and the men who followed them. Mr. Clark sayet

Not only did the civil war fall to bring the evils which were anticipated from the force and fighting power developed on both sides, but the present presperous and happy condition of the country is Poems and Selections," page 2d3., due very largely to that war and its results."

New Yors, Jan. 6. due very largely to that war and its results."

GERMANY EXTENDING HER TRADE. Sabsidizes Lines of Steamships to Run to Japan, China, and Australasia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The great interest in Asiatic commerce which other nations as well as the United States are now feeling is illustrated in a recent subsidy agreement made by the German Government by which it proposes to pay more than \$1,000,000 a year for a fifteen. year term for the establishment of steamship lines to ply between its ports and those of Japan. China and Australasia and certain ports of Oceanica. That the German Government and those of its citizens participating in its commerce should feel a special interest in the trade of the Orient is not surprising, in view f the fact that its exports to that part of the world have quadrupled during the past dec-

A copy of the contract between the German

Government and the Lloyd steamship line for the establishment and maintenance of postal and commercial communication between Germany and Fastern Asia and Australasia has reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the Licyd Company agrees to maintain for a space of fifteen years steamship lines running from Bremerhaven or Hamburg, Germany, by way of a Belgian or Dutch port, through Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong to Shanghai, China, and back by the same route; a second main line through the same ports to Yogohams, Japan; also a main line through the same ports to Yogohams, Japan; also a main line through the same ports to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia; also branch lines from Hong Kong to Shanghai and from Singapore to German New Guines, and other ports in Oceanica.

Four steamers are, under this contract, to be built for the Chinese and Japanese service, to be of not less than 8,000 tons and equal to those of foreign nations in every respect, their plans to be approved by the Admiralty, and to be running respectively by Oct. 1, 1848, Jan. 1, Sept. 1, and Nev. 1, 1960. The steamers to be not less than 5,30° tons, and also equal to those of foreign nations in every respect and subject to the approval of the Admiralty. All the ships are to be built in German vards, and Gorman material is to be used as far as possible, all Admiralty requirements to be carried out in them, putting them into condition in which they can readily be ut'lized for war purposes when necessary. The agreement provides that in cases of mobilizing the fleet, the Chancellor can purchase the vessels on tull payment of their value, or can hire them. The terms of the contract also provide that only German coal is to be taken on board at German coal is to be taken on board at German. Belgian or Dutch ports of call, except by the special assent of the Imperial Chancellor; that in cases of German and foreign goods being simultaneously offered for despatch, the german goods are, if necessary, to have the preference, and that the Chancellor may prohibit the importation by German Belgian or Dutch ports of such agricultural products as may compete with those of German agriculture. many, by way of a Belgian or Dutch port, through Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden,

Dutch borts of such agricultural products as may compete with those of German agriculture.

The agreement provides that the German Government shall pay to the Lloyd Company 5,500,000 marks per year, payable monthly, (Value of mark 23.8 cents.) This contract extends from April, 1888, for a term of fifteen years; the regular plan of salling on the Japanese line must begin at latest in April, 1888, It is also announced that a Bremen firm intends to establish, with steamers now being built for that purpose, a steamship line on the Yangtee-Kiangin China, to ply between Shanghai and Hankow. By the aid of these lines, which will connect with the subsidized lines running from Hamburg to Shanghai, German dealers and German interests will be in direct communication not only with Shanghai, which has two-thirds of the import trade of China, but also with Hankow, one of the most important commercial cities of China, and having a bouldation of about 1,000,000. It is now being connected with Pekin by railroad, Hankow is probably the most important of the distributing centres of interior China, being splendidly situated in the very heart of the country, surrounded by a network of rivers and lakes and reached by the largest ocean steamers, and when to this is added the railway system now under construction, its importance as a distributing point for interior China is very great.

AMERICANS IN SAN JUAN.

Many Enterprises Launched-The Money Question Causes Friction. SAN JUAN, Port Rico, Dec. 31.—San Juan is

fast filling up with Americans. Many extensive enterprises are being put on foot, chief among which is a large cold storage warehouse, ice factory and brewery. This will enable the butchers here to have their meat refrigerated, which they are unable to do now. feat butchered in San Juan must be disposed of in twenty-four hours or it spoils. Tainted meat is a prolific cause of sickness among the American residents of the island.

The money question is a disturbing factor in San Juan. The silver peso, the money used before the American occupation, being controlled by the native bankers, continues to fluctuate in value, but its tendency is upward. This causes friction between the American This causes friction between the American soldiers and the Porto Ricau merchants each time the value of the American dollar is low-ered. When the army first landed the exchange was \$2.25 to \$1, but to-day it has been lowered to \$1.50 to \$1. The rate of exchange in itself is of little moment if it could be maintained. It is important when those who control it give it any value they please. Serious trouble is barely averted when the merchants and restaurant keepers attempt to scale down the American dollar. The soldiers believe that they are being fleeced and protest vigorously. American money is not a full legal tender.

they are being fleeced and protest vigorously. American money is not a full legal tender, and this places the man with that money at a further disadvantage. To pay a bill it is necessary for the person tendering the amount in American money to accept the exchange demanded or to go to the nearest money changer and secure the amount necessary. The money changer's rate may be a few cents higher than that of the merchant, who is compelled to remain on the safe side or run the risk of losing on the next day on the American money he accepted.

The merchants prefer to do business exclusions on the heat have on the American money has accepted.

The merchants prefer to do business exclusively in Porto Rican currency, as it gives rise to less friction. At the Custom Houses and at the Post Offices Porto Rican money is only accepted at 2 to 1. This is an additional source of friction, since it doubles the cost of all mail matter of the island. In the Custom Houses half American money and half Porto Rican money at a rate of 2 to 1 is required. An American business man is required to go to the money changer and buy Porto Rican money at the rate of \$1.50 to \$1 and turn it in at the Custom House at the rate of 2 to 1.

DR. BROWN ON FOREIGN MISSIONS, He Says That Popular Interest in Them is

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, preached yes-terday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He said there was a great decline of interest in the work of missionaries among the people, as was indicated by the decreased contributions. It was not only among the Presbyterians that this interest had waned, but also among the Congregationalists, the Bartists, and other Churches. In seeking for an explanation of this, the elergyman said is could not be due to a lack of money, for never before in the history of the country was there

before in the history of the country was there such prosperity.

"Our exports are increasing, our imports decreasing, and our banks are filled with money. The crops have been good and our granaries are almost bursting. The cause, perhaps, may be found in a growing desire for bersonal luxury. Men are devoting more and more time to buying rich carpets, rare paintings and other articles to create a luxurious home."

The Question of Life After Death.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir . The Protestant vorld of to-day believes that "the Bible is the only infallible rule of faith and practice," and a life guided by its teachings is generally admitted to be most advantageous, subjectively and objectively, Its teachings include the doctrines of the resurred tion and immortality, both of which are fully discussed by St. Paul in I. Corinthians, xv., and H. Corinhians, v. I respectfully refer Col. W. L. Stone of Mount Vernon to these, since he holds his hands before his face so that he may not see Col. Ingersoll. and say, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scripture not the power of God." His article in THE SUN of to-day leads one to believe that he is certainly less familiar with the Word of God than with the page of history. SCHANTON, Jan. 6.

Ingersoll on immortality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOT YOUR COURSE pondent, Mr. William L. Stone of Mount Vernon, eays that no believes the trachings of Col. Impersoll with regard to immortality are "most perminent ingered) teaches as follows: "The dea of immort tality, that like a sea has could and flowed in the human beart with its countless waves of hope and fear beating against the shores and rocks of time who served in the civil war have been good and fear beating against the shores and rocks of time peaceful citizens. So it was with Washington, Jack- and fate, was not born of any book, nor of any creed. nor of any religion. It was born of human affection, and it will continue to ebb and flow beneath the mists and clouds of doubt and darkness as long as Love kisses the lips of Death. It is the rainbow-Hope shining upon the tears of Grief." ("Proce

G. E. MACDORALS